Labor – 1916
General

Mrs. Vaughn This Morning Will Close Week of Advertiser's Free Demonstrations

Advertiser
11-11-16

Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughn, who has been conducting the Advertiser's "Better Foods, Better Homes" school at the city auditorium all this week, will give her final lecture and demonstration Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. This lecture will partake something of the nature of a review or resume of the work of the entire week, and the usual demonstration will be given.

Friday morning the pupils at the State Normal School for Negroes heard Mrs. Vaughn's lecture and were given a demonstration. Friday night a large number of the negro cooks of the city were present at the special added lecture and demonstration given for their benefit, and many questions were asked by them. Mrs. Vaughn stressed sanitation in the kitchen, and gave the cooks wholesome advice.

Biggest Attendance

The lecture and demonstration Friday afternoon attracted the largest attendance of the week, and Mrs. Vaughn gave those present a more extended lecture and demonstration than usual. The enthusiasm displayed was gratifying to Mrs. Vaughn who commented on the success of the work of the week.

In speaking of her "Better Foods' Better Homes" work, Mrs. Vaughn modestly disclaimed any hope of helping the older and experienced housewife. "Such women, she says," are not very likely to be interested in my course of lessons." But such women here as elsewhere have attended Mrs. Vaughn's course and praise her methods of teaching and working. They recognize the importance and value of better foods and their relation to better homes, and are deeply interested in higher ideals in conection with the home life.

Women Co-operate

The women of Montgomery who have been ready to lend their encouragement to any movement in this direction, have taken up the Advertiser's "Better Foods, Better Homes" School with interest and enthusiasm, and it is largely due to their co-operation that the school has been such a marked success. To such women, Mrs. Vaughn offers new recipes and ideas in Kitchen craft and household management which she has gathered in her travels. But it is her chief desire to help the young woman as yet untrained in housekeeping and homemaking; the bride who is apt to run amuck encountering unlooked for troubles, who makes mistakes that seem trivial but are costly in the way of money and heartaches.

"If I had known," says Mrs. Vaughn, "when I started out as a young housekeeper, something of what I know now about the acience of cooking and the art of spending and secrets of good management, I should have been a better wife and mother, and accomplished greater things in my home. In my 'Better Foods, Better Homes' work I find young women everywhere earnestly seeking for help along these lines, and I am glad indeed to give them what I have learned through years of experience and study. I believe every successful housewife should have this same feeling toward the younger and inexperienced women, and do what they can to put them on the right track."

Last Lesson Today

The sessions which have been held this week in the city auditorium under the auspices of Mr. Kate Brew Vaughn, have been well attended, and many housewives regret that the school ends Saturday. The closing session will be held Saturday morning at ten o'clock. Mrs. Vaughn will answer the many questions which have accumulated from day to day and will go over briefly the important points brought out in the helpful talks which have comprised her lecture course here.

If there is a housewife in the city who has missed the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Vaughn, she should be sure to be on hand Saturday morning and get the benefit of this last inspiring talk and the cookery lesson which will accompany it. Recipes again will be given away to the women present, and they will learn how to make some delicious cheese balls, flaky, feathery biscuits, delicious cookies the children will like and a new dish called tomato cheese.

Negro Normal School Has Formal Opening and a Demonstration

The State Normal School for negroes had a formal opening Friday morning at the school when a number of patrons and others interested were present. The Montgomery Light and Water Power Company recently has installed twenty-four domestic science hot plates at the school, and on this occasion the pupils gave a demonstration in practical cooking.

The first thing upon the morning's program was a talk by J. Kirkman Jackson, secretary and treasurer of the Light Company, who in turn introduced, B. F. Noble, one of the directors of the Company; J. E. Bowman, and industrial expert of the company, and Mrs. Kate B. Vaughn, who is in charge of the Advertiser Cooking School.

Mr. Bowman gave a short talk on the art of cooking with gas, telling how drudgery may be eliminated.

Mrs. Vaughn then gave a splendid talk on domestic science, better schools better homes, etc., and followed up her talk with a cooking lesson, in which she showed the pupils how to cook the simple foods, in the best possible manner.

OKLAHOMA CITY
Topeka Plaindealer

One of the polished head waiters of America is Mr. E. R. Williams who at present is head waiter of the Lee-Huckins Hotel of Oklahoma City, one of the finest as well as largest hotels in America that use colored help. It is easily a $1,500,000 building, with strictly silver service. There are five dining rooms with a seating capacity 1600. Fifty-five colored waiters are employed, and 500 people are fed at each meal. In this hotel there are 1000 rooms, and when Mr. Williams attempted to show your scribe some things his country came up and he couldn't hardly 2/18/16.

This cultured young Afro-American has the distinction of being the only man of our race who has exclusive charge of dining rooms of the kind found at the Lee-Huckins Hotel. This young man has served some of the leading hotels in America, among them the Throop and Copeland of Topeka, the Paxton of Omaha, Neb., the Ponce de Leon of St. Augustine, Fla., the University Club of Tacoma, Wash., Spokane Club of Spokane, Foscate-Reese of Los Angeles, Cal., the largest place of the kind in America; the Cooper Hotel of Kansas City, Mo., and in the year 1906, when Mr. Williams assumed control of the Lee-Huckins Hotel, there could not be found another man equal to the emergency and after many unsuccessful attempts the management decided to turn it over—lock, stock and barrel—to Mr. Williams, and he has more than made good. The management decided to get a competent man and pay a good salary, and in the present head waiter they made no mistake, as Mr. Williams came to them well recommended. Mr. Williams has scuffled hard to reach the top, and while other head waiters slept he toiled at night, read, and lived a clean life, and applied himself, hence he is one of the best hotel men in the country. His discipline among his men is strictly enforced and the service of his men is above criticism. He instills enthusiasm among his men, honesty, cleanliness, faithfulness to duty and obedience to their superiors, and if they will only adhere to that excellent advice given them by their chief they will make it. Mr. Williams is not only a hotel man of the first order, but a real man, and by his straight way of doing things boasts of as many friends as any man living. Speaking of his men, he said he had some of the best men in America, and what struck us was, we didn't hear the least noise among this army of young Negroes. He is a property owner and is a man that is a credit to our race. We are giving the names of the men under him. The pay roll among them reaches the enormous sum of $2000 per month. While your scribe was shown about he was given to understand that there would be nothing doing so far as his being a guest of the Lee-Huckins was concerned. But gee, it is some hotel. Mr. Williams has a private office, a private telephone, and has as his secretary Mr. F. H. Robinson. This is a bunch of thrifty men. The Lee-Huckins employs 32 colored bell-boys, 30 colored maids, and a mixed crew of cooks, and 22 colored housemen. The race receives from this magnificent hotel $60,000 per year.

* * *

WAITERS AT THE LEE-HUCKINS.

Edwin R. Williams, head waiter; Jonas Jones, second waiter; Joseph Chalmers, captain; P. G. Ellis, captain; F. H. Robinson, secretary; C. H. Filson, private waiter; Geo. Crawford, private waiter; and the following ordinary waiters: Richard Harris, James Brooks, Daniel Boyd, William Walker, George Franklin, Elmo Perry, Abraham Woodley, Fulton North, James Williams, D. L. Jones, W. H. Fagans Edwin Sheperd, Joseph Mead, E. Thompson, Frank Gaylord, Bennie Payne, E. W. Weston, L. W. Owens, Henry Adams, H. Oppenhimer, C. Kennedy, Sam J. Ellis, W. C. Boswell, Lloyd Bell, Alphonso Parker, Spencer Ellis, John L. Sullivan and Alex Simms.

Savannah Also Joins the "Campaign for Better Cooks"

(From The Savannah Press.)

There was one brief reference in the last grand jury presentments that should command the attention of those who are in authority to put the proposed innovation in operation. This was that there be a series of lessons on cooking given at the Cuyler school to which the colored servants of the city be invited. This would be an educational feature capable of much good and which would appeal very strongly to a large number of citizens.

Atlanta has just inaugurated a plan along this line which is meeting with marked favor. The Atlanta Woman's club has started a movement through which it is hoped to bring about more knowledge among the colored women in connection with the art of cooking. These conferences of cooks and housekeepers with practical cooking demonstrations are held in a private hall, but the benefits derived from them are much along the same line as those that would accrue from the holding of the sessions proposed at the Cuyler school. As the leaders in a community the white people should do everything possible to inculcate into the minds of the negroes the importance of industrial training. If the negro women employed as servants in homes could be made to take interest in the series of cooking lessons under the auspices of the domestic science department of the Cuyler school, the benefit to the digestions of the whites would be immediate and there would be a much superior class of servants in Savannah than at present.

The matter could be very easily arranged. The Savannah Federation of Woman's Organizations could do as good work for Savannah as the Atlanta Woman's clubs seem to be doing in that city in this line of work. No doubt there could be arranged a series of meetings of this character at small cost where colored servants, attended by their employers or not, could get instructions that would be invaluable. There are no serious difficulties in the way of establishing such a plan. The city could be divided into districts and the servants employed within a given radius could be invited to be present upon certain dates. This would avoid confusion and bring about a systematic handling of the proposition.

Everyone who has investigated the Cuyler school has come to the conclusion that it is one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the south. But until we began to make full use of its modern equipment and let the negro women embrace some of the advantages it contains, the taxpayers are not getting the genuine benefit from it to which the whole community is entitled.

NEGRO RAILROAD WORKER OF SELMA HONORED BY CHIEF

Advertiser
(Associated Press.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 20.—Heading of the list of 146 employes of the Birmingham and Mobile division of the Southern Railway, personally presented medals for loyalty by President Fairfax Harrison here today, was Taylor Parkman, negro hammerman in the Selma shops. His service dates from 1858 when, as a slave he was owned by the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad company.

3/21/16

COLORED MEN ARE REWARDED

The Journal & Guide
8/12/16

HEROES OF NORTH CAROLINA FLOODS ARE GIVEN HERO FUND OF $550—MAYOR PRESENTS TOKEN.

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Charlotte, N. C. — Charlotte paid

glowing tribute to Fons Ross and Peter Stowe, the two colored heroes of the Carolina floods, when on Monday Mayor Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the Charlotte Observer, presented the two men a hero fund of $550.00 raised by that paper.

The presentation was made at city hall in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The two men put out into the raging Catawba in a small boat rescuing Killian, Kale, Gurley, Thompson, Verner and English, six white men who had taken refuge from the water in the tops of trees.

At the peril of their own lives the two ventured not once, but three times, out into the river. On their first trip, when they succeeded in rescuing Killian and Kale, their boat capsized and they were as near death as they possibly could be, but they held to their paddles and soon righted the skiff and kept on their way.

Each time the torrent would sweep their craft further downstream but each time they succeeded in grasping branches and tree limbs and holding desperately to where the white men were perched.

The entire six, if not taken from their perilous places, would have been sooner of later swept to destruction. The waters were rising and the trees shook and rocked with the impact of the mighty volume of water which rushed against them.

The subscription list which proved popular with the people of Charlotte, was started by The Observer. The actual amount of money which they will receive will be only a trifle compared with the good will which goes with it.

In a letter to The Observer from Charles A. Moseley, a prominent resident of Charlotte, who was in New York City during the flood, Mr. Moseley stated that he wished to "uncover" to the two Negroes with "black skins" but "white hearts" for no braver act could be recorded in the annals of history.

"They deserve to be honored as heroes of the highest type," wrote Mr. Moseley, "and their deeds of heroism showed all a source of inspiration.

Mayor T. L. Kilpatrick will present the token of Charlotte good will and esteem in a fitting address, and although the exercises will be short and simple they will carry with them everything of the highest nature that the city can bestow.—Charlotte Observer, Sunday, July 30, 1916.

FAMILIES WANTED FOR COMMUNITY CENTER

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Dr. John P. Turner, one of the prime movers in the project to establish a model colored community center in the South, announces that families are wanted with children, at Wadesboro, N. C., where prospective residents of the proposed town are being trained in the silk and printing shop at Wadesboro.

Successful applicants will have their traveling expenses paid to Wadesboro, will be furnished a house and four acres of land, and the profits made from tilling the soil will go to the family. Father and children over fourteen years old will be given employment either in the silk mills or print shop at good wages. Children of school age will be sent to school, and arrangements may be made for father and children who work during the day to attend night school. Conditions are such that mothers may remain at home to look after the welfare of the family.

The training received in the silk mills and print shop at Wadesboro will be of an educational nature so that experienced operators will be obtainable as soon as the proposed town is opened in the sea islands off the coast of South Carolina. The print shop at Wadesboro is open and doing work for white and colored people in various sections of the country.

Interested in this movement are Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. John P. Turner, Philadelphia; Lester A. Walton, New York; G. Edward Dickerson, Philadelphia, and Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Philadelphia.

Applicants are advised to write to Dr. John P. Turner, 1302 South Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN

Baltimore, Md.

THE IDLE NEGRO CHILD.

To the Editor: I wish to second the suggestion in the letter of the Rev. Mr. Bragg. The negro as a workman is wonderful when we consider the predisposition we all have to consider him inefficient and a trifler; he meets the expectation of worthlessness at every turn. Society for its own and the negro's good must remove the root of this expectation as far as it is grounded in the negro character. A large reason for these character weaknesses is located in the consideration Mr. Bragg seems to have in mind. The question of what is to be done with the child of occupied parents is always a difficult one to solve. In the case of the child of white parents there are possible solutions. In the case of the negro child there is really none, but the streets, and such streets the negro child is restricted to. The parents may not like it, but there is nothing else to do, but to let the child run wild after school.

I have another idea. This is, that in connection with every school set apart for colored children there should be provided laboratories and workshops for manual instruction, rooms for study and grounds for play and recreation. The children should be encouraged—and, in case of the parent's request is required—to report early and to remain until the day's work of their parents is accomplished. I am sure that such a plan would meet with success, would justify itself by the quality of the boys and girls it turned out, would speedily pay for itself in the enhanced contribution which the colored man and woman would be able to make in service to the industrial community and would help to establish the negro character into ideals of worth, self-respect and dignified citizenship. I further believe that the parents of most of the children would be able to carry something of the extra costs.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR NEGROES

THE efforts of the Armstrong Association in Philadelphia to supply the demand for colored girls in the various lines of domestic and industrial work are having a good effect upon the community. The association recently started an employment bureau in order to centralize the work and give better service to applicants seeking employment.

Some of those for whom the association is finding positions have been connected with the industrial school at Hampton, while others are untrained girls of Philadelphia. A Negro woman has been appointed whose special duty it is to investigate working conditions and opportunities for women of her race.

The Charlottesville *Messenger*

JOURNAL

Providence, R. I.

SEP 8 1916

Negro Girls in Southern Mills

An experiment of employing negro girls in Southern hosiery mills is reported as proving a success. It may also be an indication that the time is not far distant when negroes may be substituted for white labor in the cotton mills. In the early history of the Southern textile mills slave labor was employed almost exclusively, but neither the mills nor the labor proved much of a success. The negroes were needed on the farms and plantations more than they were in the mills, and besides it was claimed that the work required of the operators around the machines in a cotton mill was too easy for the negro.

Since the development of the textile industry in the South on a large scale, the manufacturers have been depending for their labor on the rural districts, drawing it mostly from a class of poor white people who previously lived as tenants or squatters upon large estates or upon the lands of farmers who allowed them the use of such land as they could cultivate for about one-half of their crops. It has been a constant reach out on the part of the mill owner, farther and farther from the mills for this labor, and it has so far proved the best they could get.

The question of obtaining labor, however, has continued to be a serious one from the beginning of the establishment of the mills. The labor from the rural districts had to be trained, very often at considerable loss on the part of the mills, and the social conditions of the families drawn from the remoter rural districts were found to be of such an inferior order that the manufacturers had to look after them as so many children incapable of taking care of themselves. In order to do this schoolhouses were built running into thousands of dollars, and trained social workers were employed to supervise the families, to teach them how to cook their food, how to live in sanitary conditions, to keep themselves and their houses clean, and in many instances even how to sew, make their own clothes and read and write. All this cost the manufacturer an extra amount of money outside of that actually paid for labor with the rather unfavorable result to the mill man, that as the children of these people grew up and were educated, they took up other occupations than those offered them in the factories, while many of the families, by thrift and economy, finding themselves at the end of a few years with enough money in their possession to buy a farm, moved back to the country.

Added to this perpetual drainage on the factory labor as it became trained, is another one due to the disposition of the Southern working girl to marry and acquire a home of her own. When she marries she no longer works in the factory. The wage earner of the family is her husband, and her children as they grow up, receiving an education at the factory schoolhouse, especially the boys, instead of going into the factory to work as would be supposed, usually seek occupations elsewhere. So the constant problem facing the textile manufacturers of the South is not only the one of securing an adequate and even supply of labor, but one of keeping it up.

Since the early experiments with negro help in the beginning of the industry, the mill owners have refused to employ negroes in the mills except as laborers or occasionally as a sweeper or two, if for no other reason than that the white girls would not work with them. Now that the experiment with negro girls in the hosiery mills, according to reports, is proving so satisfactory, they may be given an opportunity to work in the cotton mills, in which case, it is admitted, the mill owners will be obliged to maintain separate plants for them or otherwise employ negro help exclusively, as the whites will not work under the same roof with them.

Making the Negro Work.

From The New Republic.

Everyone who has worked with and for the negro knows by this time—or ought to know, if he is honest with himself—that it is quite impossible to hope that the negro will ever love labor purely for its own sake, or long passionately to toil because the white man thinks it would be a virtue in him to toil. Are there many whites who work in just this way? Art for art's sake is sufficiently difficult; hard work for hard work's sake even more difficult to indoctrinate. The colored man will work when he wants a new Sunday suit, to take one concrete instance, and the great advertising tailors of the North who send him a suit made to his own measure and fashioned in the very last and most "snappy" way, for $8.85, probably do a good deal more to cause industry than all the sermons which the kindly white man reads him on industry's sheer blinding beauty. Southern races, whatever their color, cannot long physically for work or aspire to it spiritually. They never have and they never will.

15 February 1916

THE COLORED WAITER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why can't we now get down to brass tacks in this country? Since the dinner for the Chicago prelate, when some one tried to poison the people there, it would seem the present is a good time to be American, pure and simple.

Let us have the American colored waiter, the one who is all smiles. The colored man will spend his money in "his" country and not take it out of the country.

WHITE MAN.

New York City, Feb. 13, 1916.

PULLMAN EMPLOYES CAN BUY PULLMAN STOCK

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Pullman Company has announced that employes of the company, who have been in the service a year or more, will be allowed to purchase shares of Pullman stock on the installment plan at $155 per share, which is $10 less than current market quotations.

Employes who receive a salary of $500 or less per year may purchase one share, with an increase of one share for each $500 of salary. The stock is to be paid for at rate of $4 per share each month. Dividends are payable to employes from date of purchase, but 4 per cent. interest is required on deferred payments.

Labor-1916
General

INSULT TO DR. DOGAN PUNISHED

Southwestern Christian Advocate

On August 24 I wrote a letter to Major General J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Second Division of the United States Army, with headquarters at Texas City, Tex., complaining of the treatment that I and my party received at the hands of one of his soldiers as we attempted to pass through Texas City to Galveston to see after my wife and children, who had just passed through the awful storm. A copy of this letter was published in the Southwestern Christian Advocate, received strong editorial endorsement, and a feeling of indignation was aroused in all sections of the country. Since the matter received attention as soon as brought to the notice of the Major General, resulting in the punishment of the soldier guilty of such gross misconduct, I thought it due the public and also the United States Army that a detailed account of what occurred following my letter should be published. 1/20/16.

In the first place Major General Bell's reply to my letter of complaint expressed in impressive language his regrets that I should have been mistreated by one of his soldiers. He stated most emphatically that the soldier was not acting under his orders; that the city and not the army had declared martial law; that the military police at the request of the city was assisting in enforcing martial law; that some of the military police, "possessing little judgment and experience" had assisted the civil police in a manner most disappointing to him. This letter closed with thanks for the "admirable tone and temper" which characterized my communication and for the "evident spirit of fairness by which it was inspired."

On September 12 I and five others who constituted the party mistreated at Texas City, were summoned by telegram from Major General Bell to appear as witnesses at the court martial of Private Sanders, who had been located by an army inspector as the offending soldier. Our party got together in Houston Monday morning, September 13, made the trip to Texas City without incident, were met at the station by one of the Major General's aides and conveyed to army headquarters in a government automobile. Our treatment by the court was all that could be desired; even the cross-examinations were most courteously conducted and a spirit of fairness was everywhere seen. We were made to feel that we were real citizens of this commonwealth. After all had testified and a sumptuous army dinner eaten, we were invited to the office for an interview with the Major General. For more than an hour he told us about army discipline, of his desire to see all men treated justly, of the hardships through which his men passed immediately following the storm, of his desire to see the army properly esteemed, etc. His statements throughout were most gracious and were made with every evidence of sincerity. After the interview he bade each of us good-bye with a hearty handshake, directed that our railroad fare be fully met and we be taken to the station in his automobile. The interview was taken word for word by an army stenographer, a copy of which, according to regulations, was sent to the War Department at Washington, and at my request a copy was given to me for reference.

The court martial found the soldier guilty as charged, and sentenced him to two months confinement at hard work and to forfeit ten dollars a month of his pay. The record in the case was duly approved by the Major General, but owing to a recommendation of clemency, the fine was remitted, but the sentence of two months at hard work was carried out. I am also glad to state that Major General Bell succeeded in getting the names of the colored men who were worked under guard in Texas City and has had them paid for their services. As to my case I could ask nothing more at the hands of the government. I am indeed grateful to General Bell for having vigorously pushed the case from the time he received my letter until the guilty party was punished. In so doing he has upheld discipline in the army and at the same time properly protected deserving citizens.

M. W. DOGAN.

THE SCHOOL FOR COOKS.

Constitution Atlanta 9/15/16

The enthusiastic interest of the eight hundred industrious negro women who are attending the cooking school in Taft Hall is the clearest demonstration of one way the servant problem may begin to be solved, and the worthy negro women of the community given a chance to become efficient cooks.

Fully a thousand women sought admittance to the school, but the capacity of the hall limited the number to eight hundred. These were as a unit in their intense interest and attention. There were the old and the young, the trained and the untrained, in the body. The rudimentary principles of cooking were stressed, and as the expert discussed the broiling of a steak, the baking of biscuits, and the making properly of a cup of coffee, demonstrators actually did the broiling and the baking and the coffee making.

The economic value of the ingredients, the chemical qualities of the food, and finally the amount of gas consumed in the process of the cooking, were all clearly set forth.

Significantly present in the assembly was a group of Atlanta's prominent club women representing the housekeepers of the community, for there must be the general co-operation of housekeepers in the movement to better train colored domestic service before general efficiency can be acquired among servants.

The most hopeful sign of the times being expressed by the best element of negroes in the community is their call for industrial training, and a chance to know how they can acquire the knowledge which will make them the more useful citizens.

Pending the time when a more rational training in the common school system will equip the negro child for the logical vocation that lies before him in the south—that of industrial and domestic service—the success of this temporary cooking school in Taft Hall suggests a permanent institution of the kind, and this would seem to be a direct obligation of the city.

Houston, Texas

SEP 24 1916

From Alabama comes information that there is in process of formation a company to build and operate a lace factory, the owners, operators and laborers to be negroes. The plan is to have 400,000 negroes in Southern States take stock to the amount of $5 each in the factory, thus insuring ample capital for plant and operation. Lace makers from Brussels are to be brought over as teachers for the negro operatives. The material used is to be Alabama grown cotton. The scheme is all right—if it works—and the only thing that will keep it from being successful will be the lack of ability or of honesty on the part of its promoters. The South is a splendid field for such endeavor.

NEGRO WAITERS.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The sentiment expressed in the letter column by "White Man" favorable to the negro waiters is highly appreciated, for the negro waiter laid the foundation for the success that hotel proprietors are now enjoying.

It is not that he is inferior. It is fad and fashion that have eliminated him. If he is incompetent in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and other cities, he is a very important factor in the greatest resort in this country, and that is Florida. From Jacksonville to Key West, if you eat a meal, a negro waiter will serve you. Mr. "White Man" has well said that the negro waiter is an American and spends his money in his country, and all that is asked by him is fairness.

L. T. PARKER, Waiter.

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 22, 1916.

PLANS LACE FACTORY FINANCED BY NEGROES

Constitution Complete 9/15/16

New Decatur, Ala., September 14.—A lace factory to be financed by southern negroes, employ negro labor and operate with a working capital of $2,000,000 is being projected here by Mrs. George A. Nelson, of England, said to be a large property holder in this section. The plan is to have 400,000 negroes in the south contribute $5 for the establishment of the factory and bring expert lacemakers from Brussels to teach the employees how to make lace.

The lace, according to Mrs. Nelson, would be made from cotton grown in north Alabama

All praise to the two Negroes, Fons Ross and Peter Stowe, who rescued six white men last Monday from the Catawba river when her swollen stream registered the highest watermark ever known. Four of the white men were swept into the stream Sunday afternoon when the Southern Railway bridge, eleven miles from Charlotte, was carried away by the mighty waters, and the other two were those who, having gone to rescue the four in distress, lost their boat in the attempt.

The six men were saved by the two colored men after repeated futile attempts of rescue had been made by means of well-constructed boats manned by white expert swimmers and boatsmen. The two colored men, who now well deserve to be called heroes, used an improvised batteau, constructed and launched according to their own plan and direction,

A reward fund is being raised for these men by the Charlotte Observer, and we understand steps have been taken by some white

Incomplete

WAITERS SEEK LOST

Chicago Defender

Kansas City, Mo., March 2 waiters have organized a protective progressive association. Their object is to have the service restored in the hotels where they used to work. White waiters have the jobs at present.

FOR BETTER COOKS.

The announcement that the Atlanta Woman's club committee on domestic science will inaugurate a cooking school for negro cooks, to begin February 28, is a direct step toward solving the many-sided servant problem.

For years The Constitution has urged the organized women to get back of just such a movement.

The better element of negroes have pleaded that some medium be established through which the housekeepers and the colored domestic employees might have a better understanding, and through which the latter might have a chance to get that domestic training which would better qualify them for service.

An expert teacher will conduct the classes to be held the first two weeks in March in Taft Hall, and a committee from the Atlanta Woman's club representing the housekeepers of Atlanta will be present at all the classes. Every colored woman attending the school, which is entirely free, will receive a book of coupons, which will be clipped after each lesson. At the end of the course of study a certificate will be given all those who have completed the course, this adding to the opportunity for training, the incentive of a testimonial to a certain amount of efficiency.

The cooking school represents not only a good course of training to colored domestic employees, but it will give the housekeepers of Atlanta the opportunity to come forward and co-operate with the club women in their efforts to bring about more efficiency among the employees, and a better understanding among housekeepers as to the conditions that actually exist. Through organized effort among housekeepers and increased efficiency in domestic labor, the servant problem, as it exists in Atlanta, and other cities, can be best solved.

COLORED SUE GEN. BELL

They Charge They were set to work After Texas City Hurricane with No Promise of Pay .....

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 22, 1916.—A suit against Major General J. F. Bell, U. S. A., and two other defendants, was filed in the United States District Court here yesterday in behalf of twenty-six Colored men who ask damages amounting to $104,813. Texas City and the Texas City board of traffic are co-defendants. They charge that after the tropical hurricane of last August they were arrested and set at work with no promise of pay. General Bell was in command of troops then stationed at Texas City.

Colored Cooks Are Given Lessons in Culinaru Art

Eight hundred of Atlanta's colored women cooks crowded into Taft hall yesterday afternoon to hear, with earnest attention, the first of the series of free cooking lessons being given under the auspices of the Atlanta Woman's club and the Atlanta Gas Light company.

Mrs. S. R. Dull, one of the most expert culinary artists in the south, is directing the school and giving the lectures. She has a corps of trained assistants, who demonstrate every part of the lecture as she talks, and the attention of the patrons Monday would indicate the ready response of the colored women of the city to any movement which would increase their efficiency, especially in cooking.

The first lesson hinged on the simpler dishes which mean the wholesome meal, and dealt with the rudimentary principles of cooking.

It was explained that many prizes were to be awarded in contests in bread, biscuit and cake-making. Each patron of the school was presented with a ticket on entering the hall; these tickets to be punched after each lesson. At the close of the classes, all having attended all the lessons will be given certificates of efficiency, signed by the teacher, and the members of the domestic science committee of the Atlanta Woman's club.

The cooking school for the negro domestic servants represents a movement in the line of increasing efficiency among colored cooks, and of bringing about a better understanding among cooks as to the requirements. It gives the housekeepers of Atlanta the opportunity to aid in the matter of increased efficiency. Out of the school, which is to last two weeks, it is hoped there will grow an active and permanent school for the training of those worthy negro women who have not had the opportunity to equip themselves for domestic service.

A committee from the Atlanta Woman's club has been appointed by Mrs. P. J. McGovern, president of the club, these ladies being present at each class to express the interest of the housekeepers of Atlanta.

The school will last through the first two weeks in March.

NEGROES ARE ATTACKED IN U.S. CONGRESS

Representative Borland, of Kansas City, Makes Slurring Remarks. Congressman Dyer Resents Insult to Race. Introduces Letter of Protest From Members of N. A. A. C. P.

Representative Borland, of Kansas City, a Democrat, in his clamor to be heard in Congress, has resorted to the Tilman-Vardiman tactics of demagogy speech making. He has fancied ideas that an attack on the Negro will make him famous. Hence, in order to carry a bill to increase the hours of service of certain government employees he points out that there are some Negroes who possibly enjoy short hours in the following language:

"There are a number of Negroes in the civil service, and, almost without exception, they are in the purely clerical departments where the seven-hour day prevails and not in the mechanical and technical branches where the eight-hour day is enforced. I am told that among the young Negro couples it is customary for both the husband and wife to take the civil-service examination and secure appointment, if possible, in the same office. As they get to work late in the morning and go home early in the afternoon, it is possible for them to keep house and raise an interesting brood of kaninnies while drawing two comfortable salaries from the Federal Government. Sometimes the wife only works in the department, and the husband rests at home or devotes his talents to preaching the gospel."

...ances, and there ought to be credit given them instead of criticism. The development that they have made has been in practically every line of busines as well as in education. In farming they have made great progress, and they now occupy an acreage of land of a total of 42,609,117. There are nearly a million Colored farmers.

When it comes to the various trades we find that the Colored man and the Colored woman are making splendid headway; 62.2 per cent of them are engaged in gainful occupations. In agricultural pursuits there are 2,143,176; in professional service there are 47,324; in domestic and personal service there are 1,324,160; in trade and transportation there are 29,154; and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits there are 275,149.

At some length of Mr. Dyer pointed out the good deeds of the Negro. Then he introduced a letter written by a member of the N. A. A. C. P. which was as follows:

Hyattsville, Md., February 29, 1916.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a portion of Representative W. P. Borland's remarks published in the "Congressional Record" of February 28, 1916, the same constituting, in my judgment, an undeserved, gratuitously insulting thrust at the Colored people of this nation, a comparatively small number of whom are employed in various branches of the Federal Government.

As one of the taxpayers whose interests Mr. Borland seems to cherish so close in his heart, I have the honor to ask if you will ascertain to what extent, if at all, conditions actually existing in the various branches of the Federal Government, or in any of them, were on February 28, 1916, such as warranted the utterance quoted on the accompanying sheet.

Very respectfully,
James C. Waters, Jr.,
Member National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The man on the Job" is justly the term used in speaking of the Hon. L. C. Dyer, representative from the 12th Congressional District of Missouri. In speaking of Mr. Dyer last Monday night, Mayor Kiel said, that Mr. Dyer has been the "watch dog" for our city in Congress. "He is the man on the job."

The Colored people, not only of Missouri, but throughout the United States, have learned that he is the man on the job ready at all times to defend the rights of all the people.

SOUTHERN RY. MEDAL FOR NEGRO HAMMERMAN

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—Heading the list of 146 employees of the Birmingham and Mobile division of the Southern railway, personally presented medals for loyalty by President Fairfax Harrison here today, was Taylor Parkman, negro hammerman in the Selma shops. His service dates from 1858, when as a slave he was owned by the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad company.

February 1916

AIDING THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Yes, why can't we have colored help, with their happy, cheerful faces? Why must we be always confronted with squirming foreigners, half of whom cannot speak a word of English, and treat you with a condescension which is an insult?

Why are all the hotels, at least most of them, closed to the colored people? Is it because the proprietors are foreigners and employ their own countrymen? In that case they show more patriotism than we do.

The negroes are Americans; we brought them here, and we should give them employment at something besides street cleaning. * * * A. B. C.

New York City, Feb. 16, 1916.

Labor-1916
General

RECORD
Philadelphia, Pa.
NOV 27 1915

MODEL HOUSE SERVANTS AIM OF LITTLE MISSION

New Line of Social Service Work for the Training of Young Colored People.

CARE OF THE CHILDREN

Feast Planned for Thanksgiving for All Little Ones Who Want One.

A new departure in the line of social service, the training of young colored people for domestic and industrial work, has just been undertaken by the Industrial Sunday School Mission, a unique little social centre at No. 1227 South Seventeenth street, which is comparatively unknown, but which has been working quietly in the downtown district of the city for the past three years. General interest centres about the little settlement at the present time because of its announcement that on Thanksgiving day it will be given over to a grand holiday dinner for the poor children of the neighborhood. For several hours in the middle of the day the doors of the Mission will be open to welcome any little urchins who have no Thanksgiving dinner at home, and without any other recommendation or introduction than a desire to take part in the festivities.

With the prospect of having hundreds of poor children as its guests the mission is soliciting contributions from the public, and donations of all sorts of substantial and dainty dishes, such as the youngsters unaccustomed to a real meal will enjoy. A number of young and old colored women will have charge of the day's program, and take particular care of the smallest of the children, who will accompany their older sisters and brothers.

Variety of Departments.

The Institutional Sunday School Mission is the only one of its kind in the city, and has a variety of departments which would rival the number and kind of those of the most comprehensive and important social service centres. Though confined to a small building with contracted rooms and a winding staircase the settlement has become gradually one of the most active missions in south Philadelphia and promises soon to solve the much vexed servant problem.

Edward T. Duncan, the founder and superintendent of the mission, a young colored man, has been leading the work of mission up to the raising of the standard of colored servants in order that they may be fully equipped to earn good wages and that their employers may be able to place absolute dependence upon their work as to ability and personal integrity.

Classes are being formed for training in general housework, from the heavier task of cleaning and scrubbing to the more delicate duty of waiting on table. The students will be taught the nack of making the old-fashioned home-made bread and cakes, as well as the more popular and hasty dishes suited to the compact and up-to-date apartment. Certificates for efficiency will be given only to those who not only show a proficiency in housekeeping but who prove that they have good moral habits and are to be relied upon.

Colored Servant Problem.

It is generally felt that the colored servants have lost their status because of their unwillingness to live in private families, insisting upon returning to their homes at night. Mr. Duncan said the colored women would still be the ideal servants here if not for their living in lodging houses downtown where they frequently get into bad company and spend their evenings foolishly. Dissipation makes them careless in their work and they are constantly going from one place to another in search of service. It is his purpose to eliminate the "rented room" habit of the young colored women and to give them moral as well as technical training to make them good servants.

An effort is now being made by the mission workers to bring colored girls from the South and to get them employment in families. There has been a large demand for colored help and Mr. Duncan has already procured a number of fine servants from Maryland and Virginia. An employment bureau was last week opened at the mission, where good servants can be had, and where no charge will be made for applications. The bureau will be conducted entirely for the purpose of promoting the interests of the mission and to raise the standard of colored help in the city.

The greatest activity of the mission, however, is in the interests of the children. Girls and boys in the neighborhood who are usually given the freedom of the streets are encouraged to come to the mission during the day and are given moral instruction as well as amusement to keep them out of mischief. Many of the worst boys of the neighborhood have become law-abiding and useful by the care and encouragement of the settlement workers and have been induced to join the classes in preparation for filling positions in offices, etc. The children, after frequenting the mission, are urged to join their respective churches, and their pastors are communicated with. On the third Sunday of each month the children are entertained with refreshments.

THE SOUTH AGAINST CHILD LABOR

Seven

IN A CERTAIN type of office there hangs the sign, "If you want to know who's boss here, start something!" The 11/16 National Child Labor Committee started something in North Carolina during its recent conference at Asheville, and had the pleasure of discovering that in the mountains of North Carolina as in New York or Chicago or Cincinnati the American people and their ideals of social welfare are unified and can supersede sectional interests.

The National Child Labor Committee was not sniffed at as an interfering busy-body from the far-away North, but was given a right warm welcome. And the change from the first small meeting to the final session which filled the largest hall in town was physical evidence of the outstanding fact that came out in the discussion—the fact that child labor is not an issue between North and South but between forward-looking people everywhere and the mill men, specifically the southern cotton mill men.

Naturally the southern cotton manufacturers were not silent: the greater part of the discussion related to them. But it was from this very discussion that the delegates learned who is boss in the South. For, if the lady from Alabama who said so feelingly, "In all our fight for a better law in Alabama our single opponent has been the cotton men," and the representative of Asheville's trade unions who said, "This state has been bossed by the cotton lobby long enough," and the doctor from Asheville who said, "If there was ever a time when it was necessary for little children to work in North Carolina, that time is past," knew what they were talking about, there is a large body of people in the South who resent the attempts of any industry to represent itself as the sole hope and stay of the poor people of that section.

There was almost a threat in some of the remarks as to "those representatives who misrepresent us in the legislature and in Congress." George Berry of Tennessee, speaking for organized labor—and organized labor was well represented at this conference—put it pretty plainly when he said: "Two out of our ten representatives from Tennessee voted against the Keating-Owen child labor bill this week. But those two gentlemen will be very much surprised when they find themselves sitting quietly at home next year instead of in the House of Representatives."

A. B. Carter, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, sent a telegram dated at Charlotte, which was read by Owen R. Lovejoy:

"If conditions are as bad in southern mills as have been painted by you, something should be done for the relief of the children. Will you kindly explain to the conference what funds have been expended by the National Child Labor Committee to relieve suffering or educate children whose parents are unable to send them to school? Please also explain to the conference why the Keating bill was so drawn by you as not to affect tenement-house work in New York where you well know that children of five or six years of age work for twelve to fifteen hours per day under most unfavorable conditions. If you are sincere in your desire to help humanity, why have you not given financial aid to the mill children of the South, and why are you willing for children to continue to work in the tenement houses within a few blocks of your New York office?"

To this the following reply was sent:

"Replying to your two questions, first we have no funds to support poor families. Do you wish us to understand that the commonwealths that you represent are so impoverished, that the burden of family support must rest on the shoulders of little children under fourteen years of age? Would adequate wages to adults help relieve this poverty? Second, it is partly because we hope the Keating bill will do for tenement children in New York what local workers have been unable to do that we urge its enactment. The Keating-Owen bill will clearly affect products of New York tenement manufacture in interstate commerce just as it will affect interstate commerce in the products of southern or any other textile mills."

The next day another telegram came from the textile association saying, first, that they knew of no commonwealths that assumed the burden of family support, second, that the child labor law "forced on Pennsylvania" by the National Child Labor Committee had caused great suffering there, and third, that they found no word in the Keating bill applying to tenements.

To this the conference replied: "Twenty states have mothers' pension laws. Pennsylvania cry is false alarm. 'Workshop' covers tenements."

Still another message was forthcoming from the textile association, but this time the questions asked show so clearly that the senders were misinformed both as to mothers' pension laws and as to the Pennsylvania child labor law that it was decided to reply by mail.

Nothing more was heard from this textile association but another type of cotton manufacturer, H. C. Miller, attorney for the Southern Cotton Manu-

facturers, appeared at one of the sessions and in a most friendly manner explained the position of the cotton men of the South. He based his arguments largely on the old statement that "the children work because they have to" and said that the cotton men opposed the federal child labor bill largely for financial reasons—because the South was not ready financially to compete with the North without the advantage of the 10- or 11-hour day. He laid stress on the welfare work done by the mills.

Child labor reform has always kept out of party politics, but the discussions in Asheville took on a political aspect. Congressman J. J. Britt, representative of the Asheville district, has long been regarded as a friend of child labor legislation, but he voted against the federal child labor bill on February 2. So Saturday night, February 5, he addressed a packed house at the conference to explain his opposition to the bill. Congressman Keating of Colorado, sponsor of the bill, was present to give his side.

Mr. Britt talked for an hour and the audience did not miss a single word of his unconscious support of the exploiters of children while saying he was a friend of child labor reform. He said he opposed the bill on two grounds, first, that it was unconstitutional, and second, that it would be harmful to the children. It was unconstitutional, he said, because it dealt with manufacture which cannot be regulated by Congress, and it would harm the children because it would take them out of industry and turn them into idlers on the streets.

The subsequent replies to Mr. Britt by southern men and women indicated that they felt he had taken the wrong ground, and that the South really favors the Keating-Owen bill. A. J. McKelway brought out that of 150 southern congressmen only 45 voted against the bill, and only two southern states, North and South Carolina, were solidly against it, while eight states voted solidly for it.

The Rev. R. F. Campbell, of Asheville, said: "It is not so much Mr. Britt's fault as yours and mine, my friends, that he voted against the bill when we wanted him to vote for it. We didn't tell him what we wanted, but the cotton mill men did. Let us tell our senators what *we* want before it is too late."

So intense was the interest in the matter that after the conference a North Carolinian said: "There is no doubt that the issue in the next congressional election in this district will be the federal child labor bill, and I believe that in the state elections both parties will try to get a child labor plank in their platforms."

The next day, in the Auditorium, the largest hall in Asheville, Mr. Keating made his reply. He cited Supreme Court decisions that tended to prove the bill constitutional and showed that if Mr. Britt opposed the Keating bill on the ground that it would throw children out on to the streets, he ought also to have opposed the more stringent Weaver child labor bill which was defeated in the state legislature last year, but which Mr. Britt emphatically declared he had supported. "The Charlotte *Observer* says this morning, that Mr. Britt flayed me last night," said Mr. Keating. "I will not flay Mr. Britt. I leave that to his constituents."

Labor – 1916
General

EVENING TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
SEP 2 0 1916

"Forty Acres and a Mule"

A "Mr. Smith," Like the Mysterious Backer of Tech, Now Starting for Negroes a Combined Chautauqua, East Aurora and George Junior Republic

By E. Ogden Cornish

MEMORIALIZING "forty acres and a mule" at its civic centre, a negro city, planned along model modern lines, will in the near future be started on one of the sea islands off the South Carolina or Georgia coast.

A Chautauqua, East Aurora and George Junior Republic of the colored people seem to be combined in the plans for this town with the rather awkward name of "Coöperation," as explained on Sunday last to a small group of representative negroes of Boston by John T. Patrick, of North Carolina, the only white man who is directly connected with a scheme that has been maturing during the past five years. Last evening, in New York, an organization meeting should, according to the schedule, have occurred. At this meeting, as in Boston, Mr. Patrick was authorized to make the statement that a white supporter, who prefers for the present to be as anonymous as Tech's "mysterious Mr. Smith," will back the movement to the extent of upwards of a million and half dollars.

"Coöperation," therefore, looks to be something that is quite sure to be tried by colored folks for colored folks. To the Boston conference one went with a bit of misgiving that here was another wild scheme of racial uplift, compact of wood pulp and zephyr. Regarding the idea more or less has been printed from time to time, as in an article of last June in the Manufacturers Record; but it has down to now remained only an idea.

The announcement that money is at hand to buy four thousand acres of land and start a town similar in general features to several model cities peopled by both races which have already been laid out in the South, gave the conference an assurance that something very definite is on the carpet. There are, to be sure, details about which disagreements have already arisen. The precise locality has not been determined, since the three cities of Charleston, Beaufort and Savannah are already in active competition to have this show city in their neighborhood. Much explaining to white people that their money is not wanted, and to colored people that theirs is, will still have to be done. The project at least appears to have passed the stage of being a distant vision. It is no longer a dream, it is a "story."

Origin of "Co-operation"

Here is the explanation of the genesis of the proposed negro community, as told to Boston negroes through half a dozen of their foremost citizens.

The original initiative came from Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, author of "American Civilization and the Negro" and other books dealing with the race question. His notion, as informally set forth, interested several other negroes. The forming of a town all black or practically so they knew to be no novelty, for at least seven such have been established in the South in recent years. Where they wanted to depart from precedent was in seeking advice of specialists to make a model city, and aid from whatever source, black or white, in adequately financing their undertaking from the outset. Their desire was not merely to make a negro community that should equal average white communities around them, but to create something, if possible, that in sanitary, social and industrial respects should be quite the best of its kind anywhere—a clean, white city to be the pride of America's black folk.

When these negroes cast about for advice their first thought was to consult Mr. Patrick, the North Carolina promoter of Southern Pines, for fifteen years industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line, Harriman's right-hand man in Texas, builder of several model town developments in the Carolinas, a man who looks like Professor Shaler or Carl Schurtz and who combines Anglo-Saxon practicality with Celtic sense of humor.

Mr. Patrick consented to help his new negro friends on two conditions—that he receive no salary or other financial compensation for his services, and that he be allowed to donate for a civic centre of the proposed town forty acres on which to place a monument to his father, a Methodist preacher, who did devoted work among the colored people in the hard years just following the Civil War. As an Irish joker Mr. Patrick added the stipulation that in one corner of the square the municipality shall always house a mule, available for tourists and children to ride upon, a visible token that at last the Republican party's war-time promise of "forty acres and a mule" has been measurably realized. Mr. Patrick, as may be inferred from the above, will vote for Hughes.

"Until I am fifty years old I shall work for myself; after that for the negroes among whom my father labored so faithfully," the Southern Pines organizer used to say to himself during the years in which he was carrying out an advanced railroad man's notion of assisting the industrial development of country through which the lines run. A period of prolonged illness and several other circumstances had prevented literal fulfilment of this promise until Dr. Roman and his associates appeared on the scene. They offered just the chance that theoretically should have been taken ten years or more before. In his sixties, comfortably situated so far as financial resources go, Mr. Patrick expresses his willingness to follow his father's example to the end of life.

Beginning of Organization

The upshot of the conference was a preliminary organization, consisting of Dr. Roman, Dr. John Patrick Turne, Dr. Algernon B. Johnson and Edward Dickerson of Philadelphia, and Lester A. Walton of New York, editor of The Age. Local subcommittees are being formed.

Original Plan Changed

The original plan to have the model city in the mountain region of North Carolina or Tennessee was changed at the instance of Mr. Patrick, who has as great a familiarity as perhaps any man living with the industrial and agricultural possibilities of the Atlantic seaboard.

"What you positively must do," he told the adventurers in substance, "is to make it pay. Practically every school and college, every humanitarian institution of any kind that has been established among the negroes has its hand out for money—specifically for the white man's money. These institutions are quite legitimate and are doing a good work. But to add another to the already long list of begging enterprises will create hostility at the start. Your coöperative community must pay its own way, and it cannot do that unless it has a location that is chosen for strategic rather than picturesque reasons." On this argument a sea island location won.

The suitability of the soil of these islands for intensive farming, their water and rail connections, their accessibility to tourist travel, their climate, equable the year round, were considerations that led to looking up and down the coast between Charleston and Savannah. Three islands are now under consideration. Each contains between ten and fifteen thousand acres. Each is within fifteen miles of a good-sized city. Any one of them can be reached readily by tourists, black or white, who may want to stride the mule at a dollar a ride.

Promise of a Silk Mill

Even before an acre of land has been bought, there is already a promise of a factory which will employ many negroes under favorable hygienic and economic conditions. George Singleton of Dover, N. J., proprietor of six Southern silk mills, will lend his aid to the establishment of a seventh. Behind this willingness of a leading manufacturer to coöperate with the colored people lies an interesting little industrial story.

From the office of Mr. Patrick, then State immigration agent of North Carolina, there came to Dover one day several years ago a young representative to urge the advantages of the Tarheel State for a progressive textile man. His statements made a favorable impression upon Mr. Singleton, who later arranged for a conference with Mr. Patrick in New York. A little after this the Dover silk man went down to Wadesboro to inspect a building which had been used for exhibition purposes during a fair that Mr. Patrick had organized as a boy of nineteen. He saw that alterations could easily be made to fit this structure out as a silk mill. Thus began his first Southern venture in April, 1887. Since that time, in the same town, a mill has been built in which negro operatives are employed exclusively.

Mr. Singleton, therefore, is the man whose sympathetic interest has been secured for the first textile factory in "Coöperation." A promising colored mechanic from Cincinnati is now being given special instruction in one of the Singleton mills with a view to preparing him for the superintendency of the new factory.

Simultaneously with the silk mill a printing establishment will be started. Mr. Patrick began life as a printer.

The industries of the town will be confined, according to the plan, to a section adjoining one end of the forty-acre civic centre. In a corresponding space at the other end will be situated most of the cultural institutions of the community—schools, churches, a musical auditorium and others. Around and about this large rectangle will be outspread a gridiron of residence streets with transverse avenues.

Five-Acre Farms

A coöperative seed farm and a system of five-acre plots for intensive farming will occupy most of the island beyond the town limits. These are intended to be both educational and self-supporting.

The five-acre farms will be leased for a period of five years to selected colored families. Into negro neighborhoods of the South will go representatives of the community, holding out a special inducement to exceptionally good families to become temporary residents of "Coöperation." They will be financed during the moving and until, working under instruction of an agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, they are able to begin to repay the loans made to them.

Everybody will work, including father, on these little crofts. The ideal will be to make the land yield up to a thousand dollars an acre. At the end of half a decade the family, with a substantial bank account to its credit, will be expected to return home, missionaries of the new agriculture. The children in the meantime will have had the customary school education combined with special instruction in farming and gardening, and the parents will have enjoyed social advantages unusual among the negro cabins of the South.

"May these families remain in Coöperation instead of going back to their former homes?" "Yes: if they have meantime become shareholders and choose to become residents of the town. But not on the demonstration farm. That must be turned over to the uses of some other worthy family."

The seed farm will be a coöperative commercial enterprise conducted on soil that is exceptionally good for this purpose. The products will be sold on favorable terms to the colored people, many of whom now pay to the seed houses exorbitant price for inferior seed.

A summer and winter resort, a Chautauqua and Palm Beach of the colored people, is the third large possibility to be developed at "Coöperation." This will be favored by the climate of the island. Negroes throughout the country are gaining wealth and a taste for travel.

The latter desire is not easily gratified, for obvious reasons. Even if you are a millionaire, your checkbook will not open up comfortable hotels and lodgings if your skin is dark. There is now no Newport of the negroes. They are barred from every Waldorf except the arm-chair ones.

This new city, cleverly designed, its healthfulness conserved through sanitation, should give the well-to do colored man a much needed chance to spend a little of his money in congenial surroundings. He still may have to travel across the South in the Jim Crow car, but once he reaches "Cooperation" he registers at a hotel at which he can pay his eight or ten dollars a day without apologizing for being on earth. His bill, incidentally, will not include champagne or Havanas, for "Coöperation" will be smokeless, grogless.

Objections to the Plan

You can lend a million dollars easily enough, but can you make any considerable number of negroes coöperate in paying you back along the industrial and commercial lines just suggested?

It is doubtful, to make a mild statement, whether Northern negroes will be unanimous in supporting the scheme, which Mr. Patrick has begun to disclose. Vigorous opposition to it was shown at the Boston conference, as well as enthusiastic commendation of it. The notion that its formation constitutes an act of self-segregation is immediately aroused in sturdy, self-respecting colored people who in these Northern cities are fighting for equality of opportunity to compete with the men of white, yellow and brown skins.

"We complain of enforced segregation," runs their argument. "Shall we now advise a group of our people to isolate themselves; to bar out the white man in the same un-Christian spirit in which we are ostracized in large sections of the country? Shall we turn back on the American ideal of freedom of the individual to sharpen his wits and improve his character in competition with all the races that make up this conglomerate population? Is it not better to proceed as now, knowing that within a century or two colored people will have won full rights to live lives unshackled by restrictions imposed for reasons of race?"

If you have ever heard college-bred negroes talk freely about their place in the world it is easy to conjure up the sincerity and conviction with which this point was pressed by several Boston speakers. Perhaps the most effective answer to their objections was made, in a tone half bantering, but really serious, by William H. Lewis, former assistant district attorney of the United States, who urged that if a group of thrifty and ethically inclined negroes liked to enjoy the same kind of coöperative fun that similar groups of white people have they should not be grudged their desire. "My observation is that colored people like about the same things that white folks like. It has already been proved that a great many Americans enjoy Chautauquas. Having recently been on a Chautauqua circuit at $500 a week, I naturally like them myself. I shall be delighted if there is a new one on the Carolina coast—even though I should not expect, and I suppose its organizers do not expect, that this will be a serious factor in solving the race problem.

"Those who argue against this scheme," continued Mr. Lewis, "seem to me to be obsessed with the notions of the Northern negro, so-called. They fail to put themselves in the place of the poor uneducated blacks of Georgia or South Carolina, to some few of whom at least this plan may bring a chance in life. These negroes are living among whites who have not yet allowed them the fair conditions of competition of which you speak. Their race may get these conditions a century hence, but they are living now. I myself do not believe in self-segregation, but these brothers of ours in the South are already segregated without their consent. It is an expedient for improving the condition of some of them, not a programme for altering the status of us all, that we are asked to approve."

Whites Not Excluded

To allay the apprehensions of those who felt that a proposed exclusion of white men from ownership in "Coöperation" would be especially harmful, either Mr. Lewis or another speaker quoted Booker T. Washington as saying that such exclusion would be practically impossible anywhere. "If negroes were to take an island and surround it with a high wall they still could not keep out the first white man who should discover that there was a dollar to be made behind those walls." One got the impression, nevertheless, that the movers of the enterprise will wisely not force any programmes of rigid exclusion of whites.

Whatever further details may be elaborated, it is evident that Dr. Roman and his associates are determined to make a start. Their anonymous supporter will lend them capital up to some $1,600,000. For security he will have the plant which they purpose forthwith to install, under expert advice. Shareholders, presumably all negroes, will buy in at $100 a share, this amount entitling to ownership in one city lot. Gradual retirement of the debt to the original backer is contemplated. It is a scheme that assuredly reads well, and it has already gone so far that it is sure to be chronicled among the many American "Coöperations" of which many have failed, a few succeeded.

(By Sylvester Russell.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Special.

The Pullman Car Company, in spite of the recent controversy in dealing with the car cleaners, which is very much in evidence at the present time can at least be said to be doing a creditable work along the lines of the true American spirit, which has revealed itself in adjusting the differences of their own demand and contention for competent and reliable employes for the car cleaners service. This service which does not require Union labor any more than a thousand other kinds of domestic occupations, is showing the true unbiased American spirit to the unbiased (white) labor Unions, by employing any color race or creed that they are doing right and showing justice to American citizens, and this new movement is of great importance to white American Unions and invites the question, as a problem, as to whether the Negro and foreigner who works peacefully side by side, without color prejudice, cannot further extend their industrial energy by a modern Union alliance that has but one object—that of honest labor rights in a free country—without the hostility of Unions that object to race, creed or color. Mr. Leach, the district superintendent of the company, recently gave out an interview to one of his foremen stating that all reliable laborers are sure of their jobs. A raise of wages is promised, and there will be no discrimination. The latest development in the further employment of laborers is that non-union Polocks have recently been placed in open vacancies in town and there has been no discrimination thus far in the placing of laborers in the cleaning department. In dealing with a question which mestic servitude, instead of manual, arises in an occupation classed as dotrade or federated labor, it can be positively asserted that a very large element of white American laborers are decidedly in favor of a general unbiased union, but their views are swamped by the other tained faction of antiquated ignorance, and it is that very fact that is being proved in the most unaffected city in this country. To be frank about the matter, there are unions in Chicago who do not objest to Colored laborers and tradesmen, and especially those from the South, who are very competent and civil, and with whom they would rather work than with foreigners. And all of this is a great example to the new turn in conditions of modern labor treaties in prime interests of home industries. It is not generally believed that the company will either abandon or gradually eliminate the Colored employees from their new occupation and their salvation lies much in the prompt, quiet, peaceful behavior of the Colored laborers and the competence of their foremen.

"INDUSTRIAL HEROES."

(Rock Hill Herald.)

Under the above caption the following article appeared on the editorial page of the Greenville Piedmont:

"Over near where the Catawba river and Rocky Creek run together, away down in the southeast corner of Chester county, is a little place known as Great Falls. Here is situated one of the big centers of generation of electricity for use in the surrounding cities and towns. During the recent big rains, and the resulting swollen streams and floods, the workers in this place are reported to have banked sand-bags against the doors when the water began rising, and to have remained at their posts continuing to run the machinery that supplied light and power to thousands in the neighboring cities and villages.

"It is only one more of that long list of men and women who have stuck to their posts in the face of difficulty and danger, and continued to do their duty when that duty was the common and monotonous grind of everyday labor. Sand bags—to many that will have a sound like trenches and breastworks, but it takes more of a hero to do the ordinary work of the day than it does to charge with a thousand eyes upon you into the face of an enemy, and here the occupation was not the destruction of man by fellow man, but the age-long battle of man against the inexorable laws of nature.

"The workers at the Great Falls plant deserve praise for sticking to their posts. Such men not merely have the making of heroes in them; they are heroes, the simple quiet kind that holds the world down from day to day and are ready for the emergency that may or may not come to show what is in them.

"No, the heroes of the world will not pass with its battlefields, even if the dream of world-wide peace ever comes true, the roll of human names will always hold the list of the noble and self-sacrificing souls who forget their own safety in the service of others. The list of the industrial heroes of earth is legion, and numbers among its names the telephone girl who stuck to her post until the waters carried her away with the head-piece still adjusted showing that to the last she was busy warning her patrons, the engineer who stuck to his engine for the safety of his passengers, though it meant death to him, and a host of others in plain working-day dresses, or in blue overalls that make up the rank and file of God's great common folk."

The Herald reproduces the above because it is a merited tribute to the Southern Power Company's employes at Great Falls, and to the great host of working men everywhere who discharge their duty faithfully day by day, some times under circumstances which try men's courage, as was the case at Great Falls.

What is said above of the men at Great Falls applies with equal force to the men at the power plant near Rock Hill, known as the Catawba dam. The Herald regrets that it has not at hand the details of the fight made by the employes at the Catawba plant against th menacing waters of the flood, but this newspaper is reliably informed that the men remained at their posts until the building was filling with water; that steps similar to those employed at Great Falls were used to keep the water out until it was many feet high outside the building; and the men finally left the power house by an exit near the top, the lower part of the building being filled with and surrounded by the flood.

Men who stick to their posts of duty in this fashion are just as much entitled to be known as heroes as are the men who are fighting on the battlefields of Europe. In fact, moral courage of a superior fineness is required for the making of industrial heroes. The conditions which prevail on great battlefields are such as to frequently cause men to perform heroic deeds who lack all the elements of moral courage at home and in the every day battle of life; but, without denying the fact that both physical and moral stamina are necessary in good soldiers, it is evident that the men who risked their lives to discharge their duty to their employers and to serve the people of this section displayed the highest type of courage. These men understood that their lives might be at stake, that at any minute they might go down in the swelling Catawba; and it must not be forgotten that there was none of the excitement of the battlefield or the passions which drive men to fight, to sustain these men. They were simply performing their ordinary daily labor under most unusual and trying conditions, deliberately risking their lives to stick to their posts as long as there was any possibility of rendering service or preserving the property of their employers.

And—speaking of industrial heroes—the men who went down with the Southern Railway bridge at Belmont are entitled to the encomium. More than half of these men are dead—every man of them dying in the service of the corporation which employed them and in the effort to render that service to their fellow citizens which was the duty that devolved upon them that Sunday afternoon. The great bridge must be saved, if possible; the railroad schedules maintained and the service expected by the public given. It was the duty of these men, from the officials of the road down to the negro track hands, to resist the flood and prevent the destruction of that bridge. They lost the contest with the onrushing waters of the Catawba, but they went down at their posts of duty—industrial heroes!

Nor should the public be unmindful of the fact that several of these men were negroes; or of the fact that the rescue of the six survivors from the river the next day was effected by two negroes. The last named risked their lives in a frail boat and saved the six men who were clinging to trees in the midst of the rushing river.

Plan Great Lace Factory For the Negroes of Ala.

(Associated Press.)

NEW DECATUR, ALA., Sept. 14.—A lace factory to be financed by Southern negroes, employing labor and operating with a working capital of $2,000,000, is being projected here by Mrs. George A. Nelson of England, said to be a large property holder in this section.

The plan is to have 400,000 negroes in the South contribute $5 each for the establishment of the factory and bring expert lacemakers from Brussels to teach the employes how to make lace.

The lace, according to Mrs. Nelson, would be made from cotton grown in north Alabama.

Labor-1916
General

SCHOOL FOR THE NEGRO COOKS SHOULD BE MADE PERMANENT

Constitution
2/3/16
Local

By Isma Dooly.

The school for negro cooks now being operated in Taft Hall for the benefit of Atlanta's negro women who wish to become more efficient in the domestic art of cooking, is furnishing not only a demonstration of the kind of institution Atlanta needs in this direction, but furnishes a daily scene of live interest and inspiration.

The capacity of Taft Hall has limited the number attending the school to eight hundred, the attendance averaging that each day. The expert in charge is Mrs. S. C. Dull, one of the best culinary artists in the south, and the school is under the auspices and direction of the Atlanta Woman's club and the Atlanta Gas Light company.

The lessons are given each afternoon at 3 o'clock, this giving cooks in service the opportunity to attend after they have served the mid-day meal. They register on arriving at the school, are given a card, and after each lesson the card is punched, signifying its use by the patron. At the end of the school a certificate is given those who have attended all the lessons, this testifying to a certain amount of knowledge obtained at the school.

The first day's attendance at the school, the earnest attention of patrons and many incidents to the enterprise furnish a story abounding in human interest.

Committees of the Atlanta Woman's club are present at each lesson, thus signifying the co-operation of Atlanta's housekeepers with the general movement to better the condition of Atlanta's domestic employees.

Back History.

Early in the fall The Constitution began a series of articles bearing on the necessity of some defined movement to better a condition generally classed under the head of the "servant question." Housekeepers wrote letters to the paper asking that something be done to better the condition of domestic employees. Many negro men and women representing the best class of their race wrote asking for better training of the masses of the race in industrial and domestic labor.

Among the last letters written by Booker T. Washington was one to the writer of this article, commending one which urged a school for "grown-ups" among negro employees and a survey of the common school system in the state with a view to rationalizing it, that it might more nearly meet the needs of the negro child of the present day.

On this line, The Constitution carried articles on November 14, 21 and 28, 1915.

In these articles there was no reservation of the fact that there was inefficiency among the white housekeepers and that they themselves needed knowledge in household economics and domestic science. It was urged that there should be a better understanding between the housekeepers and the negro women employees, and that some medium should be established by which they could come together.

Eugenia Hope, one of the most estimable negro women in Atlanta, appeared before the Woman's club and described a settlement work which she was doing and for which she asked aid or co-operation from the club women. Her work was indorsed and she was promised aid.

In early January there was started The Constitution's cooking school for housekeepers, which proved to be a most successful institution lasting for several weeks and carrying a patronage of thousands of women.

The Lesson Suggested.

"If the women who do not have to cook, but who wish to acquaint themselves with certain principles of cooking that they may the better direct their employees, have found it to their advantage to have these practical instructions, how much more necessary it is to give the negro women who actually do the work some opportunity to better equip themselves," reasoned The Constitution in an editorial, January 16, 1916.

In the meantime representatives from organizations among the negroes themselves communicated with Mrs. P. J. McGovern, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black and others of the Atlanta Woman's club, in the interest of a school for negro cooks, and it would seem that the cooking school now in progress in Taft Hall is a logical answer to the call.

But this school is but temporary. What can be done to make a permanent institution of the kind, where the "grown-ups" among the race in Atlanta may have the opportunity to better equip themselves for the avocation which lies open to them in the south?

The common school curriculum of the present does not train the negro for industrial or domestic service. It gives him none of the vocational training that would even suggest to him all that lies before him in industrial and domestic service.

The negro, whose hard-working father or mother has given him the chance of an education, frequently cannot earn the wages that his father and mother earn, and he is utterly lacking in the initiative or training which would make him the more usetul to himself and the community at large.

What Is the Remedy?

Until this condition is remedied, the only chance for increased efficiency of those in service, lies in the institution for grown-ups which the school in Taft Hall reperesents.

If anyone doubts that there is a desire among the negro employees of Atlanta to increase their efficiency, they have only to go and look in the eight hundred dark faces which are one in their attention at the cooking school each afternoon. They are there, young and old. Some there are who can recall that their first lessons in cooking were taught to them by the gentlewoman who presided over the "big house" on the plantation more than fifty years ago. There are those who have inherited the talent from their "mammies," and there are some who have had the experience of trying to serve the young white housekeeper who knows little more than they about the work.

There are some who have the racial ambition to better not only themselves but their race by knowing more of everything that will better their own homes, and there are those who own and live in their own homes. The women in the cooking school may be said to represent almost every element of the negro race. And it is every element of the race which must be dealt with, before any practical thing can be done toward solving any phase of the race problem, as it relates to domestic service.

It is to be hoped that the organizations interested and representing the housekeepers of Atlanta, and those organizations representing the negroes themselves, have already begun to plan a permanent institution similar to the temporary one which the cooking school in Taft Hall represents.

Commending the School.

Commending the school and drawing attention to certain incidents in its establishment which prove the interest of the representative negroes in it, comes a letter from Mrs. Edward T. Ware, who, in a continued and active work looking to the educational and industrial development of the negroes writes as follows:

"Editor Constitution: I have seen in The Constitution several notices of the cooking school for negroes, now in Taft Hall, and note with pleasure your editorial suggestion that from this temporary school should come some permanent institution of the kind.

"There is one very interesting thing about the conduct of this school which you may not know, as I have seen no mention of it.

"The Gate City Free Kindergarten association has made itself responsible for the foodstuffs used in the cooking school demonstrations, and, indeed, through Mrs. Nellie Peters Black and this association the idea of having the cooking school had its birth.

"Now, the Gate City Free Kindergarten association is composed of colored women who have been supporting five mission kindergartens in the most needy parts of the city. They provide trained teachers who do social settlement work, ramifying into many hidden places. Children who come doped, with no undergarments, sometimes in most pitiful plight, are followed to their homes and are ministered unto. Eagerness to bring better sanitation and moral shelter to these children has led the teachers and the good women who support them into some places in our city which sadly needed them. During the ten years of the association's service many a child too young for or shut out from the overcrowded public school, yet unguarded by parents away at work, has had a chance to start on the right way in the happy work of a kindergarten.

Their Work.

"When I learned, yesterday, that the begging for materials for the cooking school from merchants was hard work and that not all the material for demonstration was at hand, though bravely pledged by this association, I felt that you would be interested to know this. It was a colored woman, who has more eagerness to have a permanent cooking school established than she has money, who gave a dollar toward the beefsteaks and biscuits so scientifically cooked before that audience of 800 women eager to learn.

"I do not believe the helpers from the Atlanta Woman's club know all this, or, I feel sure, they would give a contribution either to the association directly or to the fund for cooking material.

"Sincerely yours,
"ALICE WARE."
(Mrs. Edward T. Ware.)

Observer

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
JUL 26 1916

ROSS AND STOWE.

A Colored Man's Appreciation of The Observer's Attitude.

To the Editor of The Observer:

I have noticed with much interest for the last week the part you took in raising money for the colored heroes Fons Ross and Peter M. Stowe, the men who saved the lives of six white men in the Catawba, last Monday, during the high tide of the flood. Through your kind efforts the sum is now $540.60, given by you and many others as a token of appreciation of the daring deed of the two colored heroes. The statements made in your worthy paper relative to Ross and Sowe are highly esteemed by the best thinking colored people, and will ever be cherished.

What you said of them is true of hundreds of negroes in Charlotte and in the South.

There are many of our race who are willing and would venture to save the lives of their white friends to the extent of their power with the exception of losing their own lives.

Now, Mr. Editor, in recognition of the power of the press, I would venture to say the statements or expressions made by you in the high praise of these worthy colored men will serve to cement the interest that my race has in the white race.

I hope you will occasionally speak of the good deeds of the negroes and show that such deeds should not go unnoticed by our white friends. Much could be said through your paper by representatives of both races that would serve to cause a better understanding between the two races who are here to stay.

You said in your statements that these two colored heroes have black skins but white hearts. You are right. The negro knows that the Ethiopian cannot change his snin, or the leopard his spots, but a true, sincere, honest American citizen has a big white heart.

I truly hope that your paper may ever stand open for such articles as may glue the interest of the two races together, not as color, but as neighbors and American citizens. You have a big white heart and I trust you may again give vent to your feeling, which all good people will endorse. E. W. CARPENTER.

506 N. Myers St., Charlotte, July 25.

Ledger

Birmingham, Ala.
SEP 3 - 1916

WAS GREAT SUCCESS

The annual negro fair was the feature of Labor Day at Acipco, the big plant of the American Cast Iron Pipe company. The fair was promoted and encouraged by officials and employees of the company and was a success from every point of view.

Scores of highly attractive booths were arranged on the grounds. There were agricultural, live stock, and other exhibits made by the negroes. Each negro had been given a booth which he decorated himself and displayed his animals and various exhibits of an agricultural nature.

The fair was attended by something like 2500 negroes and by several hundred white employees of the plant and and a number of visitors. Two negro baseball games formed one of the most interesting and amusing features of the day. There were various athletic games and contests. The most amusing events were the chase after the greased pig, the three legged race and one or two other featur events.

For several months President J. R. McWane, General Manager John S. Kent, Secretary A. J. Spear, of the Acipco Y. M. C. A., and Ralph R. Silver, the advertising manager, have co-operated to make the negro fair a big success. About 90 per cent of the employees of the company were on hand for the fair despite the fact that the plant gave a holiday.

Mrs. Vaughn Will Give Special Lecture For Negro Cooks in the City

Large Crowd of Montgomery Housewives Attend Demonstration and Cooking Lessons

Larger crowds than on the opening day attended the lecture and cooking demonstration Tuesday afternoon, the city auditorium being well filled by the women of the city who are taking advantage of the opportunity to benefit themselves in the culinary art through the teachings of The Advertiser Better Foods, Better Homes School. The women in attendance Tuesday were enthusiastic over the methods of Mrs. Vaughn, and the manner in which she gives her demonstrations.

Lecture For Cooks

Because of the interest displayed by the housewives of the city, and numerous requests made, Mrs. Vaughn has decided to give an additional lecture and demonstration on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. This demonstration will be for the benefit of the negro cooks of the city. Mrs. Vaughn will endeavor to show these cooks how to keep the kitchen clean and prepare the various foods under the most sanitary condition.

These demonstrations for the cooks, in other cities, have proven highly beneficial to them, and she believes that Montgomery cooks will be greatly aided should they attend Friday night. This meeting is for the negro cooks and women of the city, and they are urged to attend.

Proving Big Success

The Better Foods, Better Homes campaign is being received here in a manner which is pleasing to The Advertiser, and it is believed that the week will be a big success. The cookery expert in charge ,talked to a large class Tuesday afternoon and prepared a number of interesting luncheon dishes. The talk on "Where Does Your Income Go" was one which met the needs of housewives in these days of high prices. There will be a lesson each afternoon this week at the city auditorium, except on Saturday, when Mrs. Vaughn will give her talk and cookery demonstration in the morning at ten o'clock.

"We certainly appreciate her work," said one of the leading housewives of the city Tuesday afternoon at the close of the school. "This Better Foods, Better Homes School is the best thing of the kind ever offered for housewives here."

Economy is Discussed

For two hours Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Vaughn talked about foods and how to buy them economically and how to prepare them properly. At the end of her address and cookery lesson, she was surrounded by a big crowd of those who had attended her class, all eager to have a personal word with her and to express their gratitude for the benefits derived from her lessons. According to all who heard her, the address on budgeting the income was the best ever delivered here.

Books on household economy and the proper distribution of the income whether it be large or small, were suggested by Mrs. Vaughn. It is Mrs. Vaughn's purpose merely to suggest and start women to thinking, and they in turn can work out their individual problems by the help of her excellent advice.

The school is being much talked about, and it is estimated that an even larger class will attend Wednesday afternoon's session. All of the ures and cookery lessons are free.

INTER-OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

NEWS

JUN 2 1916

NEGRO COOKS REGENERATED.

Twenty-five years ago every first class hostelry in the southland was loud in its boasting of a fine crew of colored cooks. Each private family as a matter of course chose the services of "Bill" or "Mammy" for home and party. These same conditions obtained in the small hotels, cafes and boarding houses, from the Mississippi to the great lakes, and thence to the Ohio, and were dominant in the national capital.

To-day one finds "cut out" or "denatured" about 95 per cent of the original negro culinary service. In short, the positions formerly held by "Bill" are filled by Henri, Adolph and Gus. At rare intervals, for a few days or nights each year, "Bill" is tolerated to clean up the works when the "workers" are gone. Sometimes he is offered a $6 a week job at "Mrs. X's family boarding house; rates for room and board, $7 a week. Pie every Sunday."

European menus accomplished the downfall of "Bill." After ten or twenty years of elimination, the class of colored cooks has about completed its evolution. They have progressed wonderfully, not alone in the culinary art, as the American gentleman recognizes it, but the standard French and the German menus are familiar to the modern negro cook, as a matter of course.

Numbers of railroads, steamers, clubs and resorts, where efficiency is the rule, have taken a chance on the new "Bill" and won. With the imitative faculty of the race he has copied Henri, Adolph and Gus, and, after an intelligent course of study and application to his natural talent, he has evolved into William, the Cuban, East Indian, or Hindu chef. He certainly is not "Bill." "Bill" cannot get job.

A WILLIAM.

Chicago.

Established and Most Complete
Cutting Bur[illegible] the World

Kansas City, Mo.

MAY 7 1916

TRAINING NEGRO GIRLS.

Head of New School for Domestics Has Won Success.

To remove the stigma of inefficiency, unreliability and impudence from the record of the negro servant, Mrs. V. L. Williams, who has charge of the new training school for negro women at Thirteenth street and Jackson avenue, is now successfully working. A scanning of the newspaper advertisements in the help wanted column disclosed the fact that no negro girls were wanted. With the idea of training girls of her own race in housework along scientific lines Mrs. Williams threw open her own home and started the nucleus for the school. She started with a small band of ignorant girls two years ago and now has a class of seventy, all of them efficient, intelligent and well trained.

Domestic science, domestic art, household service, laudry, nursing and home emergencies are taught. The girls are not trained merely for a temporary job but for a profession, that they can apply with strict advantage in their own homes. Knowing that she could not carry on this work with her people without outside aid, Mrs. Williams took her plan and its results to the Council of Women's Clubs. They brought the work to public notice. Then the aid of the board of education was enlisted with the result that a nicely appointed home has been built and donated to the cause. Household equipment and furnishing were donated by the Improvement Philanthropic Club and a housewarming was held last week.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

THE COLORED WAITER.

To the Editor of The Age:

I beg to call to your attention the enclosed letter which recently appeared in the New York Herald:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Why can't we now get down to brass tacks in this country? Since the dinner for the Chicago prelate, when some one tried to poison the people there, it would seem the present is a good time to be American, pure and simple.

Let us have the American colored waiter, the one who is all smiles. The colored man will spend his money in "his" country and not take it out of the country.

WHITE MAN.

New York City, Feb. 13, 1916.

The Colored Waiter.

I call the matter to your attention with the thought particularly that you and other New York newspapers and readers may be disposed to act upon the suggestion contained in this letter to the editor of the New York Herald to the extent of inaugurating a vigorous campaign to place before the leading managers of New York hotels through some organization like the Hotel Manager's Association of New York City, some of the reasons why it would be to their advantage and profit to reinstate the colored waiters and to appeal to them for a most careful consideration of the suggestion adanced by "White Man" and other reasons among which may be included the following: New York Age

First, there are just as many thoroughly competent, clean and efficient waiters among the colored people as are to be found among the imported waiters, and the colored men are not included in the anarchistic element of the Crones type, in this country.

Second, the foreign waiters have not "toted fair" with the colored men in competing for work. They have taken advantage of the race prejudice in this country to further their own ends much to the disadvantage of the colored men. There has been a feeling am[illegible] colored waiters that they [illegible] the vic[illegible]

pride

try.

(Signed) EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Tuskegee Institut. Alabama.

Labor - 1916

Pan Toting

It's the Late Birds That Get the Worm

Montgomery Advertiser August 30, 1916

Hundreds of Shiftless Negroes Depend on Food From Mo gomery Homes

Householders Forced to Sit Meekly by and See Servants 'Tote' Away Provisions

BY ALBERT CHAPLINE.

"Ah Gotta White man Workin' Fo' Me," which rag time song was very popular in its day, and not so many years ago it was thoroughly enjoyed during its run. Like most other popular songs it waned and finally spent itself into the mysterious realms where such airs find eternal rest.

Some local householder could compose another of a similar nature, particularly a family man, as such a person could put feeling into the words, one who is has been and will be a sufferer as long as he keeps house and the tune of the song just mentioned could be used. There would not be the necessity of setting his words to music.

Hundreds Appreciate Fact

And the title would not have to be original. Just call it "Ah Gotta Woman Workin' in De White Folks Yard." And there are hundreds upon hundreds of heads of families appreciate this fact. Every night sitting in their parlors, liberaries, hallways or on the front verandas they see their cook house maid and other servants leave for the night, toting a basket or a large bundle, carefully wrapped in paper, and with a resignation that would cause one to throw rocks at his grandmother's hearse, they sit by meekly and see enough provisions go fro mtheir docmicile to feed and ordinary family for an entire day. The negro menial is brazenly taking it home where her men folks, who loaf around all day shoot craps, peddle for "bootleggers" and do nothing in general, are assembled and into the early hours of the morning they are feasting on what is obtained by the sweat of the brow of the white man.

One Among Many.

Who is to blame for this?

Foolish question No. 7,444,411,044, stealing some of the copyrighted junk of Grover Cleveland Hall ,one of the moulders of public opinion in the journalistic world of Montgomery, who is a married man and has to purchase provender for his family and who most likely is a sufferer among the many who observe their edibles going out of the house, swung on or hugged under the arm of a servant, going away for the day.

When the "cook lady" swishes through the house in a queenly fashion, well supplied with provender for her men folks, she says good night and makes no attempt to conceal the rations she is totin' away.

Goodnight, Hash

Head of the house sees his hash, intended for the morning meal going out of the door. Boiled potatoes, cold, left over which could be quickly cut up and fried for morning, are also stowed away in the package. Bread that could be converted into toast or "poor man's pudding" for the little ones, as well as the old finds a resting place along with the other "eats" Salt, pepper, coffee, spices canned goods and other things all look alike to the despot of the kitchen and the head of the house watches her disappear for the night with these and other things.

He looks at his better half in a helpless sort of way. And she, in turn, has a weary expression. Words are inadequate. Man smothers his desire for an outburst of language. He is human on some occasions and can appreciate the situation into which his wife is plunged. If he climbs on that cook's collar there will, be no cook next day, and what man wants his wife working over a hot stove or a gas heater this kind of weather?

Wife Is Helpless.

And the "rib" of man, handed down to him since the days of Adam, trembles in anger at the hopeless position into which she finds herself cast.

Summarizing the situation, it means that householders in Montgomery are compelled to permit their servants to carry off what they desire to, in order that lazy, shiftless negro men, can have their fill at night in some of the negro quarters of the city.

Montgomery is filled with such worthless characters. It is no unusual thing for a negro man to go to the house of a negro woman he has known well and announce that he has come there to live. Such a case came up in police court only last Friday. In this instance the negro man was fintd $10 nd costs because the woman upon hen he thrust himself did not care or his society and had him arrested. his is the exception that proves the ule.

Police Have Opportunity.

The police would earn the everlasting gratitude of the people of Montgomery, who keep house, if they would nake a crusade against the loitering, rap shooting, "bootlegging" negroes, who infest the city and live upon the provisions brought them by cooks from the homes of the white residents.

If an observant person has the time and inclination, it is only necessary to stand on a street corner in the residential section of the town, about the usual time for cooks to go home, and they will see countless negro women carrying baskets and bundles. Follow them to some of the negro quarters of the municipality and, later in the night, they will, from the outside of some negro domicile, hear revelry reigning. And upon looking in will see the food of the white man going down the capacious throats of negro men, followed by a tin cup of hot Java, to grease its way into the cavernous depths of the worthless, loafing negro.

Many Go To Boarding.

There are married couples in this city who have in despair given up all attempts to keep house, simply because they cannot feed themselves and a handful of negroe friends of their cooks and they have gone to boarding. It may be all right for those who do not have children, but it is a sorry way for a married man to live, if he possesses any of the instincts of a domestic animal.

It is for the married man to find a remedy. He could do the cooking himself and be the objective point of some pleasant comments of his wife about his culinary accomplishments. This would be the chance for the "rib" to hand it back to him with a double jolt. Or, he might compromise and assist in preparing the meal and dry the dishes instead of jumping up from the table after he has finished his meal, grabbing the paper and repairing under an electric light, reading and puffing on his perfecto, three for five 'o.

Fault is Family's

The fault lies in the husband and wife. What should be done is to put heel down on the cook who lugs away food for her indolent men friends. If she leaves, speed her on her way with a swift kick.

Winter time is not so far away. Begin now, and when the fields are bare [illegible] cannot produce,

sleeping [illegible] the pen is too much like the artic zone, the parasite negroes will have to work for themselves, the city or county or starve to death.

Householders have complained frequently of what they call "this imposition." They are imposing upon themselves. Practice on the carrying-away cook at once. See how it works and if it doesn't, go cook for somebody else.

PAN-TOTING IN THE SOUTH.

A recent editorial in The Savannah News which told of the determination of Georgia towns to prohibit "pan-toting," or "basket-toting" by passing a law, is attracting no little attention. It was reproduced and commented upon by The Literary Digest. The editorial is interesting to Southerners no less because of its optimism than for the significant current history which it records.

Says The News:

Dawson s the latest Georgia city to get after the pan-toter, as the other day Mayor J. M. Bell signed an ordinance that "it shall be unlawful for any cook, servant, or employe to carry from the dwelling or residence or premises of his or her employer any basket, tin pan, or plate, or any other pan, plate, or vessel, filled with foodstuffs or provisions of any description whatever, without first having obtained the written permission of his or her employer."

That appears to be comprehensive, and so an old custom, honored through many years, is passing, although there still is many a servant who thinks it is perfectly proper to carry home to the "chilluns and the ol' man" enough "rations" to last until the next evening. Some of the Christmas turkey, a big heap o. rice, three or four yams, a dozen biscuits, some meal for a corn pone, and maybe a big chunk of butter—such a heap of provisions often has been "toted" from the "white folks' yard" to make the homecoming of "mammy" a most most welcome one.

But times have changed, and pan-toting must exist only in memory. A new order of things requires that what people eat they must earn, whether they are white or colored; housewives are keeping a closer watch on the family larder. No doubt it is because they have begun to realize what an enormous amount of food may be carried away by a pan-toting cook in the course of a year that they have asked the aid of the police in some Georgia cities to put an end to the practice. The housewife who can end it unaided, so far as her kitchen is concerned, is unusual, because for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the heathen Chinese is no more peculiar than the pan-toter when she is determined to smuggle a pan-load out of the house for her folk at home.

We wish we could share in the shining optimism of our Georgia contemporary and the Georgia towns which now are living under the benign decrees of an ordinance which prohibits this widespread and ancient evil; certainly we are quite ready to admit that their plan should be given a fair test. But we think we know something about human nature, both white and colored—hence:

The servant problem in the South is a vast one, but we are persuaded that it is here to stay. The Southern housewife wants all the servants around the house she can afford, plus. She wants a cook, a housegirl and a nurse, if each of these is needed. The cook's dignity is a factor in all domestic service contracts. That dignity is immediately offended if the housewife questions her about the rations she totes off after supper. There are not a few cooks in Montgomery who expect, and receive, the privilege of carrying the key to the pantry. Scores of housewives impose upon the servants the responsibility of ordering groceries. If at any time any of these privileges are withdrawn, there is a missing cook the next morning. Even under the most favorable relations between servant and housewife the servant, especially the cook, goes and comes more or less independently.

If housewives had a union to meet the "sussieties" of the servants there would be some hope of establishing more satisfactory relations between the buyer of groceries and the lifter of groceries. If housewives would agree among themselves, and live up to the agreement, to give more personal attention to their kitchens and maintain a stricter vigilance over all who enter those kitchens the problem might sooner or later adjust itself, and the men who have nothing to do but work all day to pay for the groceries would soon find themselves able to meet their gasoline bills promptly. But this would require united action—and a determination to fulfill the agreement regardless of the movies and card clubs. Since we think the sacrifice is greater than can be borne we do not look for an early adjustment of the servant problem. "It's too much trouble,' we would hear them say, after the first week.

Meantime the cost of living is abnormal and becoming "abbier" every day.

THE PAN-TOTING ORDINANCE.

Editor The Advertiser:

The ordinance, recently proposed before the City Commission, which would prevent negro servants from carrying baskets with food, etc., from the homes of their white employers is not a wise or constructive measure. Besides being an unnecessary and arbitrary interference by the city with the relation of servant and employer, the measure is calculated to subject many good servants to humiliation by thoughtless police officers.

The housekeepers of Montgomery can easily, and without the assistance of the city officials, deal with this matter. If we do not wish our servants to carry food from our homes we can stop them from doing it and if we have no objection to their taking a few scraps home, it is no concern of the city's whether they have a written permit or not. This ordinance would put every servant carrying a basket, bucket or bundle, regardless of the fact whether it contained food or not, under suspicion and we know that many unjust and rough searches would result.

The custom which this ordinance would stop is one almost as old as the city itself and one which has long been regarded as harmless. It would simply add another to the long list of offenses with which our codes are burdened and many of which are ridiculous.

Probably there is not a single housekeeper in Montgomery who does not know that her servants carry table scraps home and about ninety per cent of the housekeepers either expressly permit it or tacitly acquiesce in it. As a rule the average wage of the servant in Montgomery is not any too high and the few scraps which they take home are regarded as a kind of additional compensation.

If I consent to my servant taking a little food home that is my business, the city of Montgomery is not interested in it and the city invades the rights of the servant in requiring her to obtain and show to every butt-insky policeman my written permission.

The writer cannot believe that the housekeepers of Montgomery begrudge their faithful servants, members of a poorer and weaker race, the few crumbs which they take home. We know that most of this so-called "food" is left-overs, cold scraps and the like which we would not use on our tables again. We know that our servants are paid a small wage. We know that most of them are faithful and loyal to us and that justly treated their allegiance and devotion never waivers. This proposed ordinance would help the housekeeper very little and would simply afford overbearing policemen opportunity to harshly and roughly treat good servants who might be carrying a few crumbs from the heavily laden tables of their employers.

The enactment of an ordinance prohibiting carpenters from taking a few pieces of wood without written permission from the buildings on which they work would be about as sensible. There is no spontaneous demand for this law, it has nothing to commend it to favor and really should be classified as a "freak law." It is not Southern and we trust that the Commissioners will vote it down.

OLD TIME SOUTHERNER.

PAN-TOTING ORDINANCE GREATLY OFFENDS COOKS

Thomasville, Ga., August 19.—(Special.)—Thomasville cooks are very much disgusted over the "pan-toting" ordinance acted on favorably by the city council here this week. They feel that it is quite a reflection upon their honesty and some of them have been expressing themselves in strong terms. One "auntie" who has been in a well-known family here for a number of years, is very indignant and the things she has ready to say to "dem perlicemens" should they attempt to hold her up are rather lurid. When told she would be given a note by her employers allowing her to "tote" her pan, she scornfully refused, saying she would rather go hungry, as she considered it a disgrace to be obliged to carry a note to attest to her honesty. It is probable that the officers, if they try to enforce the law, will be careful to exercise a little discretion as to who they tackle.

Labor—1916

Unions and Strikes

STRIKERS ATTEMPT TO MAKE TROUBLE FAILED — MARCHERS WERE WITHOUT LEADER—WE RE WARNED THAT MUSIC WOULE NOT BE ALLOWED BEFORE PARADE STRATED — WOMEN HURLED INSULTS AT DEPUTIES

Voice of the People 5/5/16

An I. W. W. parade that was a plain attempt to make trouble and thereby arouse sympathy failed of its effect in Virginia the other day when about 500 strikers left here for Eveleth accompanied by the socialist band and by twenty or thirty women and children.

The band played a few measures on Chestnut street. Then Sheriff John R. Meining arrived and issued orders that there should be no more music nor any disorder. The band remained silent during the rest of the march.

No Leader Is Found.

Before the arrival of the sheriff the marchers were disposed to rebel against the orders as given them by Deputies O'Dea and Wring. The former was on the ground early and was unable to find anyone who was willing to take the responsibility of calling the parade off. In the hall where the strikers were assembled not one of the speakers or leaders would admit that he had any authority. He was referred at last to Joseph Gruni who was rushing wildly here and there making preparations for the march.

"Are you at the head of this thing," asked O'Dea?

"I don't know who is at the head," said Gruni. "Go in the hall and tell them. I am busy with other things."

"You understand that the band is not allowed to take part in the parade," said the officer.

"You tell them in the hall. I have nothing to say. I am very busy," repeated the Italian leader.

Band Starts Playing.

When the parade had formed at last Deputy Wring also tried to find a leader. Those who at last admitted to having some sort of influence said that they could not stop the band from parading. The matter was referred to the band leader. The band leader referred it to the One Big Union, and those representatives of the One Big Union who were within hearing distance said that the band should play. At this point the smallest man in the crowd, a tiny Italian, excitedly began a speech about the stars and stripes and "George a Wash" but no one paid any attention to him and the procession, more nearly resembling a disorganized mab than any held previous to this, moved toward the head of Chestnut street.

The band played a few measures on Chestnut street. They were stopped by Sheriff Meining in front of the First National bank building. For a time it looked as if there would be trouble but the deputies disregarded all of the taunts of the strikers and the few women and the crowd moved down the length of Chestnut street and on to toward Eveleth.

Try to Make Trouble.

Two children carrying banners with inscriptions designed to win the sympathy of citizens, were moved to the head of the procession. The few women hurled insult after insult at the deputies. The whole affair could have no other purpose than to "start something." At various times the deputies would have been justified in making trouble but they refused to do so. The manner in which it was handled by the sheriff and his men reflects great credit upon that office.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that neither Elizabeth Gurley Flynn nor Joseph J. Ettor accompanied the strikers on their long, weary march.

SHOOT STRAIGHT IS SCARLET'S COUNSEL

Voice of the People

Marshal Jesse Palmer, of Kinney, Is Important Witness at Duluth Hearing

8/5/16

Duluth, July 27. — "Shoot and shoot straight. When the deputies try to harm you go to your homes, get down your old guns and when you shoot, shoot straight," is a statement said to have been made by Sam Scarlet in a speech at Kinney made a day or two before the shooting of Deputy Myron and Thomas Ladvalla at Hibbing. This testimony was given this morning by Marshal Jess Palmer of Kinney at the hearing of the thirteen I. W. W. leaders charged with murder in the first degree.

Yesterday afternoon the testimony of Thomas Moodie, J. C. Hammond and Ansel Smith of Virginia was heard. All testified to having heard speeches in which they instructed the miners to kill three gunmen for each striker, striker's wife or child killed by the police. The witness also testified to having heard the leaders plan their special police of 150 men, and also heard the oath of revenge which was administered by Tresco at the funeral of John Alar.

Smith's testimony was continued this morning. He also exhibited pictures which he had taken of the Alar funeral procession.

Palmer's testimony is considered the most important that has been heard today. This afternoon Nick Masonovich, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Masonovich, is expected to testify. County Attorney Warren E. Greene and Assistant Attorney Edward L. Boyle stated that the state would finish today. John A. Keyes of Duluth and Otto Christianson of Chicago are appearing as counsel for the defense.

GILBERT WOMEN THROW EGGS AT WORKMEN

Voice of the People

Mrs. Eli Printer, Active I. W. W. Worker, Is Placed Under Arrest

8/5/16

Gilbert, July 26.—Three Gilbert women this morning adopted the tactics employed at Aurora and showered the men going to work at the Elba mine with rotten eggs. The men were being taken to work in an automobile and were passing the Rietala saloon when the bombardment occurred. One of them, Mrs. Eli Pinter, was placed under arrest and was to have been arraigned before Judge W. J. Dowling in municipal court this morning. It was decided, however, to postpone the case until tomorrow morning. Mrs. Pinter has been active during the strike. Her husband is also a prominent I. W. W. worker. During the past week Mrs. Pinter has stood at the Rietala corner calling "Scab" at the passing workmen. Lesterday she decided to follow the example of the Aurora women.

An attempted parade was checked last evening. A meeting at the socialist opera house was to have been preceded by a parade of women, children and strikers but the procession was stopped before it was started. The marchers objected strenuously, saying that they should not be robbed of the pleasure which was allowed them in neighboring towns. Gilbert village officials have taken a firm stand from the beginning against any active demonstrations on the part of the I. W. W. members and since the first week have had no trouble in handling the situation.

MAKE ATTEMPT TO KEEP STRIKE SPIRIT ALIVE

Voice of the People 8/5/16

Rumored That Demonstration Here Or In Hibbing Will Be Staged

Republic Mesabi Tribune

(Virginia Paper.)

Attempts to keep the strike going as long as possible are evident in this district and the west end of the range. Meetings are being held regularly and I. W. W. speakers are using every effort to revive the weakening courage of the strikers. A meeting was held last evening at the socialist opera house and it is rumored that a demonstration will be attempted either in this city or Hibbing within the next few days.

Mnes n all parts of the range are increasing their forces daily. New applications for work are being received each day and it is probable that by the end of this week extra shifts will be added at properties now working one or two shifts. The Deacon mine at Buhl is working again as is the Woodridge mine at the same place.

A few of the miners who have left the state for other mining districts are returning. Those who have been active I.W.W. men prefer to try their luck at new mines, and in few cases try to return to the properties where they were formerly employed.

Nothing more has been heard by Mayor Boylan regarding the arrival of the federal conciliators who are expected on the range shortly. It is thought that they will be in Hibbing or Virginia tomorrow or the day after.

I. W. W.'S BREAK INTO MELODY

8/5/16

The I. W. W.'s have issued a song book. It was printed in Cleveland. The introduction declares the book is for the purpose of "fanning the flames of discontent." It continues "songs of the workers, on the road, in the jungles and in the shops." The book is dedicated to Joe Hill, who died in Utah in November, 1915.

Sung Here.

At a recent meeting of the I. W. W.'s here, two Finnish girls sang one of the I. W. songs. It was "The White Slave," sung to the tune of "Meet Me Tonight In Dreamland."

I. W. W. MEET IN DULUTH BROKEN UP

Attempt to Secure Funds for Range Strike Checked—Andreytchine .. Taken East

Duluth, July 25.—Developments yesterday in the Duluth crusade against I. W. W. agitators included the breaking up of a street meeting with the arrest of two alleged leaders, the request of Chief of Police McKercher for additional authority to deal with persons inciting violence, and the removal of an alleged anarchist to the east for deportation by federal authorities.

Police yesterday began the curtailment of the local I. W. W. campaign for funds for the continuation of the range strike when they broke up a street meeting at Fourth avenue west and Michigan street, arrresting two men.

J. S. Randolph, the speaker, was charged with obstructing the street, while a charge of begging was lodged against O. J. Treat who, hat in hand, circulated among the listeners seeking contributions for the strike fund.

No Resistance by Crowd.

Police descended on the meeting a few minutes before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The crowd made no demonstration as Detectives Toewe, Bradley, Lahti, Roberg and Barber and Patrolmen Harling and Johnson shouldered a path through the throng and hustled Randolph and Treat into a waiting emergency.

Upon their arrival at headquarters,

Randolph and Treat were at once taken into municipal court, where both pleaded not guilty to the charges preferred against them. Their examination was set for this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Bail was fixed at $100, which neither had been able to raise late last night.

Following the breaking up of the afternoon meeting the I. W. W. made no attempt to hold night rally at Sixth avenue west and Michigan street, as has been the custom for some days. Secretary Louis Meles of the local branch of the organization, declared, however, the meetings would be resumed tonight.

McKercher Asks More Power.

Following renewed efforts of I. W. W. leaders to "feel out" the sentiment at the ore docks and to hold street meetings, which, it was asserted, were obnoxious to pedestrians, and dangerous to public safety, Chief of Police R. D. McKercher yesterday asked the city council to invest him with additional authority to deal with the situation.

He asserted that the present laws were too broad to cover his needs, and that the many technicalities enabled the men arrested to escape punishment.

The city commissioners urged the chief of police to continue his work along present lines, breaking up any meeting that were held in violation of the law, and arresting any person delivering a speech that incited violence.

Cchief McKercher ordered the dispersal of one meeting at Fourth avenue west and Michigan street yesterday afternoon.

Agitator to Be Deported.

George E. Andreytchine, said to be a civil engineer, who formerly was employed by one of the mining companies was taken east yesterday by Immigration Officer Brown McDonald for deportation on the grounds that he is an anarchist whose activities in the strike zone tended to incite violence.

This is the first case of its kind developed by the labor trouble on the range and is significant inasmuch as it presages further steps by the government to remove all alien characters capable of inciting riots, etc., through inflammatory utterances.

Andreytchine's case was taken up by the government some days ago.

CARLO FRESCO, SAM SCARLET, ET AL HELD FOR MURDER OF JAMES MYRON

8/3-4/16 Mpls Journal

Duluth, July 28.—Ten I. W. W. leaders, charged with the murder of James C. Myron, must answer to the grand jury at the August term of court here to the charge of murder in the first degree. This was decided by Judge Smallwood yesterday. F. H. Little, Joseph Gilday, Leo Stark and Frank Russel were the leaders discharged. However, Russell must continue his 90-day term in the county jail. He was convicted in Virginia on a charge of unlawful assemblage. It is believed Stark, Gilday and Little will return to the range and try to continue I. W. W. activities.

The preliminary hearing of first degree murder charges against 14 I. W. W. leaders and workers—one a woman—arrested following the killing of Deputy Sheriff J. C. Myron in the recent rioting at Biwabik, was concluded in municipal court yesterday with the dismissal of four of the accused and the holding of 10.

Those discharged by Municipal Judge Smallwood were: F. H. Little, Leo Stark, Frank Russel and Joseph Gilday. None was an actual participant in the affray at the Chicago location, where Deputy Myron and Thomas Ladvalla, a citizen, were mortally wounded, but were charged by the state with having delivered speeches tending to incite such a crime.

Held for grand jury are: Phillip Masonovich, Mrs. Mikala Masonovich, John Orlandich, Joe Cirnogarcevich, Joe Nickich, Carlo Tresca, Sam Scarlet, Joseph Schmidt, I Ahlgren and V. Wesaman. The first five are charged with the actual murder of Deputy Myron and the remaining five are accused of having been accessories to the act before the fact.

The hearing was brought to a close after a third day of questioning relieved only by the testimony of Jess Palmer, marshall at Kinney, who declared they had heard Sam Scarlet exhort strikers at a street meeting to "Get out the old family rifle; shoot and shoot straight. Defend yourself against the invasion of these armed gunmen."

The state rested its case at 2:30 o'clock after introducing John Cebilinsky of Virginia as its last witness. Cebilinsky testined that he had attended a meeting where Joseph Schmidt had told his hearers to kill their own brothers if they should work during the strike.

The defense introduced but two witnesses—John A. Keyes, joint counsel, and Louis Meles, secretary of the local I. W. W. organization. Both testified as to having seen F. H. Little at various places during the time he was charged by the state as having been in the strike zone delivering incendiary utterances.

Lengthy Arguments.

The thorough examination to which each witness was subjected and the closing arguments of the defense and state, stretched the hearing far into the afternoon, and it was after 6 o'clock before Judge Smallwood announced his decision.

Attorney Keyes began the closing argument for the defense. He asked the dismissal of the defendants on the ground that at no time had testimony shown a murder to have been committed and there was no evidence connecting them with the tragedy at the Chicago location.

County Attorney Greene made a resume of the state's version of the case. He asserted the murder of Myron may not have been committed in self defense but in retaliation promoted by the Mosaic code of "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," which he declared to be a fundamental doctrine of the I. W. W.

Decision of Court.

In announcing his decision, Judge Smallwood declared in part:

"It is not labor or laborers who are here on trial, but simply persons, who are accused of entering into a combination or conspiracy against law and order, which, it is charged, resulted in the killing of a respected citizen of this community.

"In this case, the offense charged is aggravated by the poven fact that the murdered man lost his life in the discharge of his sworn duty as an officer of the law; so that not only was this crime against the individual but it was also crime against the power, peace and dignity of the state.

Teachings Are Dangerous.

From the evidence before the court it appears to have been committed as the result of an organization which teaches, preaches and insists upon that old and dangerous doctrine of reprisal and retaliation, 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life.'

"This revolutionary doctrine was taught to some of these defendants, who, ignorant of our language and our laws, were as mere children in the hands of the more intelligent men who appear to have taken upon themselves the offices of leaders, organizers and advisors by teaching them to arm themselves and defy the law."

Four Are Discharged.

As Judge Smallwood concluded his remarks by discharging Little, Gilday, Stark and Russel, the four immediately were the center of a congratulatory group of prisoners and sympathizers. Carlo Tresca was the most moved. Tears came to his eyes as he gave Little an encouraging pat on the back and turned to shake the hand of County Attorney Greene.

FOUR ARE HELD FOR INTIMIDATION

8/5/16 Mpls Tribune

Three strikers, Eholi Salvator, Currino Carmoni, and Vangine Pelledinici, were arraigned in municipal court this morning on a charge of intimidation. Each was given three months in the county jail. They were arrested this morning. Frank Braznich was arrested on the same charge and was given his choice of three months in the county jail or $100 fine. He will probably choose the former.